

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

{ ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. }
{ COMMUNICATIONS for publication, must come postage paid. }

VOLUME VI.

NORWAT, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1829.

NUMBER 9.

THE REFLECTOR.

ENVY.

Do well, and envy will thy name pursue,
Do better, and her rage thou wilt subdue,
In admiration lost, the Hag will raise
No more her babbling voice, except to praise.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS.

We have lived long enough in this world to have had a taste for fashionable pleasures, yet too few to be convinced that happiness hovers in their blandishments. The round is one of bustle, and no calm quiet breathes in its business—Year after year has passed and the grey creep into the hairs of your quondam brown forehead but still we are not wiser, or happier. Then what means this hurly burly of dissipation? Ambition was once our hobby, but it was a hard trotting jade. She flung us into the mire more than once. Love came, and it was a bed of unquietness. Politics offered their services, and enemies started up like hydras. Restlessness offered her varieties, and they have ceased to please. How shall men acquire peace? It is in domestic enjoyment, where the twilight summer and the winter's fireside offers sweet converse with a sympathetic soul, and the cares and inquietudes of a day settle down into the still calm of peaceful evening with your only loved one. We look at this in perspective, and after the essay and labor of years no where is seen so much real enjoyment backed by probability, as that which is promised by a home shared by an affectionate partner. The railings which disappointed bachelors bay against matrimony have more of wit than truth in their barkings. Single blessedness is but single desolation! and the fount which bubbles up beneath the deep sea of human ill, comes from the well of female affection. The sick bed—the dying hour—lose their dark shadow when the flash of your loved one's eye lights up their gloom. If one would smooth his rugged path of existence, let him avoid the attractions of wealth, and make a part of himself the one who, by nature and habit, and feeling, and affection is endowed with those qualities which centre all attraction in the word wife.

Let him draw around him the sweets of home, and the affectionate welcome of his return from toil, and they will afford to him sinews of renewed exertion, and make earth more like paradise. Fashionable amusements are often the portal of domestic enjoyments: but in all instances, let one who visits the resorts of fashionable dissipation, look well to his heart lest he be captivated by the song of the summer bird, who will cease to charm when the frost of age changes both songstress and listener to the sear and yellow leaf, and the green foliage of youth is withered forever.

TIME.

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age, will be alive. Ninety years? alas! how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall have rolled away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? "A tale that is told," a dream; an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away, and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age. Like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point, and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration! Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy, pass away in ninety years and be forgotten?—"Ninety years!" (says Death) do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to-day and to-morrow and every day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust and be remembered not."

ODDITY NO PROOF OF WISDOM.—Some people affect to differ from mankind in general, merely for the sake of notoriety, and with the hope of being talked about. But those who seek distinction in this way, deserve nothing better than the obscurity from which they are attempting to emerge; and men of sense always conform to custom when they can do so without material inconvenience, or the sacrifice of any important principle.

A life well employed is an agreeable as well as a useful life; but "the pains and penalties of idleness" make existence a burden, which, in some instances has been found so insupportable that the wretched sufferer has sought refuge in suicide.

MISCELLANY.

THE KEEPSAKE.

"What is dearer than a remembrance of those we love?" said I to Emma Mason, as she sat turning over the leaves of a Souvenir for 1827, which I knew had been given her by a friend, as a keepsake, on the last New-Year's day. She smiled as she answered—"Nothing! but do you think that I really love the gentleman who presented me with this?"

"Really," said I, "it is a very elegant book, and if you do not love the donor yourself, I assure you I do not think that you can be indifferent to him; nor am I entirely disposed to believe that you, light as you appear to prize that little volume, would willingly part with it for another of the same."

"Nor would I," she replied; "but that would be no criterion to judge—that I loved—Henry Holcroft"—she concluded hesitatingly.

"And was this the gift of Henry Holcroft?" I inquired.

"It was!—Is it not pretty?" was her reply, and quick interrogatory.

"It is beautiful; and as Henry is a person of excellent taste, I presume the work is a choice one, containing the purest and most entertaining variety of prose and verse?"

"It certainly is entertaining, Mr. Beverly," said Emma; "and so far as my judgment extends, I should say chaste in composition, and the morality which it inculcates—Mr. Holcroft himself so recommended it to me; I have read it and approve of his judgment."

"You have read it, you say?"

"I have."

"Will you not favor me with the loan of it? I am fond of works of fancy, and if it deserves so high an encomium as you have passed upon it, I shall purchase a copy for myself—I am always willing to encourage an American work, especially when my countrymen exert their genius to yield innocent amusement and advance the cause of virtue."

I observed that Emma hesitated to comply with my request, and I continued, "you may be assured that I will take the utmost care of it—and it shall be returned into your own hands within a day or two." She placed the volume in my hands, with a caution to be particularly careful of it; and after some further conversation, I bade her a good morning.

In perusing the volume, I discovered the following neat verses, written on one of the blank leaves, and I judged if Henry was in any manner dear to the heart of Emma, that this little poem would endear his present to her a thousand fold; it was from his own pen—

TO EMMA MASON.

The Gift of Friendship! when afar
From those dear scenes my youth has lov'd
This book shall be the polar star,
To guide my thoughts to where I've rovd;
For Emma, should'st thou wish me well,
Or feel an interest in my lot,
Then, then some scruple note shall swell,
And sweetly breathe *Forget me not!*

Where'er I rove, a thought of thee
Will trembling hover o'er my brain,
And dreary will my wanderings be
Till thou art in my arms again;
But till that soft, fond hour returns
When I retrace my father's cut,
Think not that my heart no longer burns
For thee—Oh! no! *Forget me not!*

H. H.

The delicate allusion to his departure on an European tour pleased me;—and the warmth of affection breathed in these few lines, (for I knew Henry well enough to believe they came from his heart,) induced me to make an experiment, that might ascertain how much the volume and the donor were prized by Emma. Henry had been absent several months, and I felt a little anxious to know whether the strong injunction "forget me not!" with the fervor Henry had intended it to have been remembered, had not passed away like the "baseless fabric of vision." I accordingly the next morning bade my son take the book from my room, and put in a place of safety, whilst I hastened to see Emma. She was seated at her piano, and her sweet voice, accompanied by the instrument, breathed a new and interesting melody to the above little poem. I was surprised but it was agreeably so, for I now felt satisfied that an affection had been formed that would one day conduce to their mutual happiness.

"You have read those words, perhaps, Mr. Beverly," said she, as she concluded; "they are in the Souvenir I loaned you."

"I have," was the reply; "and I am pleased that you do not forget Henry's injunction." She blushed, but she said not a word. I continued, "I am very sorry to say that I have been rather unfortunate with that book; some person has taken it out of my study, and it would be impossible for me to lay my hands upon it."

"Oh, do not lose it," she replied eagerly, "it was his last gift before he went to England. Perhaps it is about the house somewhere; I would not that it

should be lost for the world." "Nor I," was my answer, and it was with difficulty I preserved the gravity of my countenance; but I did, and promised to make strict search for it. Day after day, however, I put her off with some frivolous pretence or another, until one morning she entered my room, inquiring with much apparent anxiety, whether I had found the volume.

"Why," said I, "do you appear so anxious? You have been weeping."

"Oh, Mr. Beverly, he is dead, and you have lost the only token I had left of his love; and she burst into tears."

"Dead!" exclaimed I, "impossible!" I felt for the poor girl; it was a fact, the intelligence had that morning reached them that he died on the return passage from Liverpool; but I had gone so far that I thought I might venture now to enforce the folly of regarding a keepsake as a light and passing nothing. "I am certainly sorry that it has so happened; but, Emma, you now see how highly a gift like this should be prized: heaven has seen proper to release from the prison of life, one on whom your affections were not lightly placed, and you, from entrusting his last gift into the hands of one who could never set that value upon it that you could, have lost, perhaps for ever, the dear remembrance which he had so confidently hoped you would preserve for his sake; you now feel that, next to his own loss, is the loss of the token of his esteem." She wept—I continued—"But Emma, you have not lost it; if I have deceived you too far, to test your affection for Henry, you must forgive me. Here is your KEEPSAKE—you will now know how to prize it." She grasped the book in both hands and while she kissed it, tears of melancholy joy rolled down her cheeks.

Emma was a beautiful girl; a playful, prattling female, on whom few men could have looked without admiration. Her dark full eyes, with their long and delicate lashes, when a smile played on her lips, seemed to be globes of wit and vivacity, emitting their flashes of merriment like sparks of electricity; but when those eyes, wet with tears of mingled joy and sorrow, were now raised upon me, and the soft pearl hung upon their lids, so sweet, so divinely beautiful did she appear, that she looked like the angel of mercy weeping over the misfortunes of man. But hers was not alone the outward show of beauty, though she possessed it almost to perfection; she had a heart of meekness, kindness, and affection: a soul that soared into the region of the most exalted feelings. The recovery of Henry's token, carried her thoughts back to a thousand scenes of youthful felicity, and it seemed, while she pressed the book to her lips, that she was holding converse with the spirit of the departed. Her susceptible heart had received a shock that had almost shaken reason from its throne; but when a week had elapsed, and the safe return of Henry, contradicting the report of his death was announced to her, she became the same light and airy creature that she had ever been until this the first of her griefs, and longed for the moment when her eyes should again behold him. But then came her doubts and fears, and she blushed to think that she could be so foolish as to suppose he cared aught for her; but the hours appeared as days to her from the moment that she heard of his return, until he visited her, and then hours passed away as minutes. She was seated at her piano, playing the same soft air that had so delighted me, when Henry entered her apartment and the last sweet notes "*forget me not!*" yet trembled upon her lips, as she beheld him she so ardently wished to behold. In an instant she was in his arms, and the fond kiss that he impressed upon her lips, spoke much of felicity, that tears of joy sparkled in her eyes, and her utterance was choked with bliss.

Soon after Henry paid me a visit.—When I related to him Emma's devotion for his present, he construed it to be devotion for himself, and perhaps he was right, for she became his bride shortly after, and to them, next to the Bible, the Keepsake is the most sacred book in their library, for it is the remembrance of their loves.

Launcester, June 15, 1829.

[From the Barnstable Gazette.]

THE VOYAGE.

The following narrative possesses the interesting quality of truth; and the Captain of whom we speak, is a personal acquaintance of ours; now living, as well as a majority of the crew, all of whom are inhabitants of this Cape, and can vouch for the authenticity of the history which we shall attempt to relate without exaggeration.

It was during the last war, in the year 1815, when our enterprising seamen were in the practice of purchasing British Licences to carry Yankee notions to foreign ports, unharmed by their cruisers, that Capt. H— availed himself of a bargain of this kind, to keep himself from the rust of idleness. The vessel which he had provided for this purpose

was one of those queer rigged nondescript things called a yacht, formerly owned by the British, and which had seen much severe service. Age had weakened her joints, and the barnacles, found an undisturbed resting place upon her bottom, where they quietly reposed side by side, untroubled by the rude visits of the *scaprr*. Taking advantage of a fair wind—for she would sail in no other—he, amidst the jokes of his fellow captains, commenced his voyage for Bermuda. It was a deadening sight to observe her creeping and squeaking over the waves, complaining with her timbers like a man afflicted with the gout.

A fair wind, however, carried them to the latitude of Bermuda, though the captain found that he was to the leeward of his port of destination, and he was under the necessity of beating his vessel there against a head wind, a thing by no means so easily done as said. Having tried this manoeuvre for three weeks, he ascertained that he was still farther from that Island, than when he arrived in its latitude; for his *craji*, like a man in a fit of intoxication, although she looked strenuously in one direction, yet, paddy fashion, *advanced backwards* from the point towards which she was aiming at. Finding it in vain to attempt reaching Bermuda with a head wind, and being out of patience with the length and fatigue of the voyage, he was on the point of bearing away for the West Indies, when one morning he discovered close hauled up to the wind, a vessel at his stern which looked rather *rakish*, or, in common parlance, like an armed vessel—to attempt escaping, if he wished it, was in vain. It was worthy to observe the comparative speed of the stranger, as in Naval pride she boomed lightly over the waves, tossing off the spray from her dark sides, as the war-horse flings the foam from the bit—a few moments exhibited the ports of a ship of some force, and soon the bugle of the marines was heard above the roar of the waters, the glances of the sabres and muskets flashed from the deck, and without hesitation the stranger ranged alongside, and the boarding officer ascertaining the character of the vessel and her disabilities for the voyage she had undertaken. The notions and commodities of the vessel, consisting of provisions, &c. attracted the eye of the officer, and as the countries were then at war, he proceeded to help himself to squash, knocking open the butter kegs and beef barrels, as though he felt himself perfectly at home. The captain of the yacht, with the assistance of a beard of three weeks growth, had something almost ferocious in his appearance, yet his ferocity was wholly exterior, and he was in fact a lover of fun. As he presented himself on deck, and discovered the proceedings of the officer, he addressed him in a harsh tone, inquiring what he was about; the officer informed him that his vessel was a lawful prize to his Majesty's packet then bound to Bermuda, and he was now reaping the benefit of his capture. The Yankee, however, forbade him from meddling with his property, and drew forth his pencil, enumerating the articles taken out with scrupulous nicety. Still the officer proceeded in his duty, and having obtained a proper amount of the delicacies, left a crew on board the prize and a hawser was made fast to the yacht and she was taken in tow by the captors. In three days they tugged her into the port of Bermuda, where a fleet of British men of war were then lying, and she was anchored some distance below them, and the packet proceeded to town.

The difficulty which presented itself to the captain of the packet, was simply this, he had no commission to capture, but only a letter of Marque; yet the temptation of the Yankee cargo was so great that it could not be resisted; and the yacht was left below the town for the purpose of leaving no interloping Frigate to share profits, while the packet went up to obtain the proper documents for capture, having procured which they proceeded to take possession under their new commission. The Secretary of the Governor accompanied the captain of the Packet, and stepped on board the yacht "as one having authority." The Yankee marched up to him "savage as a meat axe," and asked his name and capacity; the reply was, "I am secretary to the Governor of Bermuda." "You are?" "I am; and declare your vessel to be a good prize." "Well," replied the American captain, "you are the very man I wished to see—have you a knife?" At this the dandy gentleman made a retrograde motion to get out of the way of one whom he thought insane but on assurance that he should not be harmed, he, at arm's length, presented him a penknife, with which the Yankee ripped open the top of his boot, and drew from thence a British license.—Never was there seen countenances more chap fallen, than those of the prize-master & Co. The paper was strictly examined, and found to be authentic; the appearance of affairs was wonderful-

ly changed; "and now," said the Yankee, with a sneer, "My Secretary to the Governor of Bermuda, with your permission I will dress and wait upon your Master!" The prizemaster gathered himself up and departed, sensible of the "slips between the cup and the lip,"—in life's journey: the Secretary politely accompanied the captain to the Governor's residence; the cargo was sold at an enormous profit, as provisions were in great demand; the captain of the British packet sent him an equivalent for the goods taken out at Bermuda prices; and from being a captured vessel, and the crew prisoners, she was changed to a welcome visitor with friendly freight; but the money paid for the purloining of the prize-master, was returned, with an assurance that the beef and butter was paid for in towing as without the disinterested assistance of his majesty's packet, the yacht would have found the bottom of the ocean much sooner than the Island of Bermuda!

CORSETS:

We have not yet engaged in the war which is now raging against corsets, for we long ago came to the conclusion that if the ladies thought it their duty to harness and screw themselves up, they had a right to do it. We will ever say for their encouragement as far as the influence of *thirty-six* of us can extend, that a lady in the shape of an hour glass does in fact appear somewhat more comely in our seventy-two eyes than she who covers over half an acre.

But what are we to do? this screwing and tackling will kill off all the gentle sex, and leave the male part of the community behind to bewail their misfortunes. We know of no way to turn the practice out of fashion, unless we persuade some of the comeliest, the *belle*, the *bon ton* part of the community to set their faces against it. Every body even the *vulgar* can put on tackling now a-days, whalebone and boards; and even a negress heroically expired under the combined tortures of whalebone and wood—a courageous victim, who was not to be frightened out of her wits by nonsensical declaimers against fashion; but none ever thought of putting a hoop round where the corsets go, so as to bring about the fashion of making the ladies look like a brandy pipe: we would therefore advise our female friends to take this subject into consideration; and to reflect upon the propriety of wearing hoghead-hoops instead of stays. They would correspond admirably with the dandierous sleeves now in fashion; and might be suspended over the shoulders so as to be very comfortable and convenient. Only think what immortal honors would be conferred upon the man who should bring these into fashion.—Perhaps this suggestion may send *our* names to posterity.—[Portland Advertiser.]

[From the Independent Courier.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE.

On the third day of March last, an Additional Act, for the regulation of Int holders, retailers and common victuallers was approved by the Governor of Maine, to take effect after the second Monday of September next. As the time will soon arrive when the law will be in force it may be well for the cause of temperance, to notice some of its most important provisions, that all whom it more particularly concerns, may be more reasonably of its requirements, and be prepared to meet them.

The first section enacts, that every license granted "shall fully express whether such license be granted to a victualler, innholder, or seller of wine, beer, ale, cider, brandy, rum, or other strong liquors, by retail." By the laws regulating innholders, &c. there are three classes of licensed persons, innholders, retailers, and common victuallers; none of which, by the original act, were prohibited from selling "any spirituous liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is spirituous." Retailers, as well as victuallers, have, and now do, sell mixed liquors in their stores, and suffer them to be drank there, the same as at taverns. A person who may be licensed as a *victualler* only, by virtue of the law of March last, will be, by that law virtually prohibited from selling *any spirituous or mixed liquors, part of which is spirituous*; because the first section enacts, that no license, shall authorize their sale or the suffering them to be drank in the shop of any victualler and a licensed victualler is not thereby a licensed retailer. A retailer is also prohibited from selling or suffering any of said last mentioned liquors to be drank in his store. The victualler, then, after the second Monday of September next, can sell no intoxicating liquors, nor suffer them to be drank in his shop; and although the retailer can sell, he cannot suffer such to be drank in his store, unless at a legal town or plantation meeting, held in the months of March, April or September there be a vote of a majority of all the legal voters in such town

or plantation, authorizing the licensing board to give licenses to proper & suitable persons, being victuallers or retailers, to sell strong liquors to be drunk in their stores or shops, under such regulations as the selectmen, or a major part of them may prescribe. The language of the proviso is, that any town, &c. may, by a vote of a majority of the inhabitants being legal voters, authorize, &c. The meaning of which, is, that if there be 400 legal voters in any town or plantation, 201 of them must be present at the meeting, and vote to give the selectmen said authority.

The 2d section enacts, that it shall be the duty of selectmen of towns, and assessors of plantations, to make out a list of the names of all persons "known by them to be addicted to the immoderate use of strong liquors, and deliver such list to all persons by them licensed, at the time of granting such license, and as often afterwards as any case shall occur and annex a penalty of five dollars upon every innholder or retailer who shall sell or in any manner furnish, to any such person, any wine, spirituous or mixed liquors, part of which is spirituous."

The 3d section not only authorizes, but makes it the duty of the licensing board to revoke and make void, after complaint made, and a hearing thereon, the license of any innholder, retailer, or common victualler, who shall, to their knowledge, violate any of the provisions of the act.

The 4th section makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish printed copies of the act to the Selectmen of towns and Assessors of plantations; and the Selectmen and Assessors are required to deliver a copy to each licensed person, whose duty it is to post up such copy in the house, store or shop, and keep it constantly there in a public and conspicuous place.

Some further notice will be taken of this law, it being one of much importance, in the opinion of

PHILO TEMPERANTIA.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The New-York Editors have received London papers to the 30th June, and Liverpool to the first of July, by the Packet Ship Manchester, Capt. Sketchley. The following are extracts from the New York papers.

THE FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

WARSAW, June 19. According to a Bulletin received here to-day, a battle took place at Choumla on the 11th of this month, in which the Grand Vizier was totally defeated, and lost all his artillery.

The above mentioned Bulletin expresses itself in the following terms:—

"Gen. Diebitsch obtained, on the 11th inst. a brilliant victory over the Turkish army under the walls of Choumla. Being informed that the Grand Vizier had left his entrenched camp and marched towards Paravadi, the General left Silistria on the 5th of June, in order to place himself on the line of communication of the Turkish army, and cut off its retreat. This manoeuvre, which was executed with equal boldness and skill, was crowned with the most splendid success. After a fatiguing march of three days, the General, having arrived in the valley of Madeira, learned that the Grand Vizier, after an unsuccessful attack on Paravadi, was at Jenibazar, and intended to return to Choumla. In fact, on the following day he came out of the defile of Markorotocha, but was immediately attacked, and forced back into the defile. After a most obstinate engagement, he lost all his artillery, consisting of above 40 cannon, his ammunition and a great quantity of provisions. His army, consisting of 36,000 effective men, including 20 regiments of regular infantry, is utterly dispersed. All those that escaped the slaughter, fled in various directions into the woods."

"Prince Trubetzkor, Aid-de-Camp of General Diebitsch, the bearer of this news, left the field immediately upon the conclusion of the battle. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was not known at the time of his departure."—*Prussian State Gazette*, June 23.

The Prussian State Gazette contains the following article from the Turkish frontiers, without any date:—

"A part of the corps besieging Silistria is on the point of marching towards Paravadi, as Ridschid Pacha has marched from Choumla against General Roth."

"The third parallel before Silistria is completed; and as soon as a bridge over the Danube is finished the place will be seriously attacked."

"The corps besieging Rudschuk has been attacked by 3000 Turks, who were repulsed with considerable loss by Gen. Krentz. Gen. Scheremetjew is stated to have greatly distinguished himself with his brigade."

A TURKISH ACCOUNT.

The following report of the battle of the 17th of May, near Paravadi, in which, after some hard fighting, the Turks were repulsed, is from an officer in the Grand Vizier's army, sent to the Turkish Governor of Joannina. It was

after this battle that the Grand Vizier was intercepted by Count Diebitsch.

"CHOUMLA, May 8, (20) 1829. Since the arrival of the Grand Vizier at this place, about 40 days ago, his Highness has been incessantly occupied in organizing the troops and preparing the necessities of war, till within the last five or six days, when he began to put his force in motion, with the view of reconnoitering the environs of Varna and the adjacent coast, in order to select a position, and after his return to furnish those posts with as many troops as might be necessary, according to the plan which should appear preferable against the enemy. About five or six days ago, his Highness left Choumla at the head of 15,000 troops, and in his advance into those parts, fell in with a considerable body of the Russian army, and notwithstanding the small number of his men, which he had taken with him, merely for the purpose of reconnoitering, and although he had not time to put himself in military order, yet with his characteristic enthusiasm, he rushed upon the enemy, and with the help of God routed them so entirely, that not a vestige of them remained. The trophies taken consisted in twelve large pieces of artillery, with as many ammunition wagons, a considerable number of soldiers, and several officers. The remainder, with their General, (who was Governor of Varna,) were killed in the engagement. The troops took considerable booty in arms, &c."

"Never had such an engagement been witnessed by the Grand Vizier, and more especially in the plain, and breast to breast, a thing quite unusual to the Ottoman troops. The will of God therefore having been fulfilled for our encouragement in this first engagement, it is for the Pacha, as faithful servants of the Government, to rejoice and pray to God that the enemy may receive condign treatment every where."

The Smyrna Courier of May 17, gives the following intelligence in a supplement, or second edition:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Persian Ambassador's name is Sidp Khan, an Armenian Prince, in the service of the Court of Teheran. The Persians, fearing the anger of the Emperor of Russia, made great preparations for war, and sent this Ambassador to obtain an Ally.

"A Russian frigate and two corvettes having approached the coast of Karabounon, on the 8th, the batteries of the new fortifications erecting there, fired upon them, and were fired upon in return. The fortifications were greatly damaged. Several Turkish gunners and workmen were killed, and the Russian vessels evidently suffered considerably."

FROM GREECE.

Paris papers of June 27, inform us that by the accounts from Greece, in the elections which are now taking place, for the approaching National Assembly, several districts have named Count Capo d'Istria for their representative. The Courier de Smyrne says that this result is owing to violence or intrigue, and adds that the President is supposed to intend to get the National Assembly to declare, by a majority of the members, that it cannot attend to the affairs of the nation till the limits at least, are finally settled, and to request him to continue to govern it as he does at present.

FROM PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon papers inform us of the sailing of the squadron for Terceira, with troops on board, on the 15th, but one of the brigs returned on the 20th, with the loss of her main-mast.

There is in these Papers a pastoral letter from the Cardinal Patriarch, in consequence of the scandalous conduct of the Clergy in administering the Holy Sacrament. It appears that they have been in the habit of administering it without being in their proper clerical dress, and of hurrying over the ceremony with indecent haste. Could any thing else have been expected in a country where religion and morality have been so profaned?

LONDON, June 23.

Nothing is talked of here but the battle between the Russians and Turks, which is generally looked upon as decisive of the war, if not of the fate of the Ottoman Porte. It is hoped, rather than believed, that the Russian account has been greatly exaggerated, and that it was, in fact, a sort of draw battle; but the loss of 56 pieces of artillery on the part of the Turks too clearly proves that they have been totally defeated.—Every person acquainted with the nature of the contest and with resources of the Turks, believed that they would have avoided a battle in the open field, and the probability is that such was their intention, had they not been forced into the contrary course by the skilful manoeuvres of the Russian General. The friends of Russia are decidedly of opinion that the victory will lead to a peace.

Figs.—We have seen some figs, perfectly ripe, which were raised in a garden in this village. They were very soft and exceedingly sweet, and even sickish and unpalatable. It is said they can be raised in abundance in this climate; and if so, we should be glad to hear the fact from some of our horticultural readers.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Star*.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1829.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

YORK COUNTY.

NATHAN D. APPLETON,
JOHN BODWELL,
ABIJAH USHER, JR.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

JONATHAN PAGE.
GEORGE RICKER.
GEORGE L. EMERSON.

OXFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE FRENCH,
MARSHALL SPRING.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HENRY RUST, ESQ.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SYMS GARDNER,
EBENEZER HILTON,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
HALSEY HEALEY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

SANFORD KINGSBURY.
ELIJAH MORSE.
ASHER HINDS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

OBADIAH HILL.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

EBENEZER S. PHELPS.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

SOLOMON PARSONS.

ELDER HUTCHINSON.

We have received a communication, from an esteemed friend in Hartford, giving in detail the circumstances under which Elder Hutchinson came to that town and obtained the lot of land granted to the first settled minister; of his sudden and mysterious conversion to the peculiar tenets of the Baptists, and of his still more mysterious abandonment of those doctrines. We have no doubt of the truth of the statement of our correspondent, and that the facts stated will have a due effect on the moral and religious part of the inhabitants of Hartford and vicinity, where they are well known. But on the whole we must decline publishing the communication. Although we have no respect for the mere political priest, the man whose whole life shows that he regards party violence in politics and not religion as the one thing needful, still such is our veneration for the church in its purity, that we cannot ourselves be instrumental in leading her into political controversy. It is with Elder Hutchinson as a very ignorant and noisy politician that we have to do, and not in his pretensions to be a preacher of the Gospel.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION.

It is important that the attention of the electors should not be wholly taken up in the gubernatorial and Senatorial election, but that a proper regard should be paid to the election of Representatives. In the choice of Representatives more than in the election of other State officers local prejudices and private partialities and preferences are liable to operate. In all our towns there are various individuals perhaps equally respectable, having friends equally partial and tenacious; it is therefore exceedingly necessary, that there should be a full exercise of liberality in reconciling conflicting opinions and in effecting an honorable and harmonious result. No town or district should forfeit its privilege by division, or be defrauded of it by management. We earnestly hope that wherever there is a majority of National Republicans in this County, great care will be taken to make judicious selections, and to come to friendly decisions. Let the will of the majority be first manifested in the nomination of the candidate, and afterwards there should be unanimity in his election.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

A convention of delegates at Bangor, on the 12th inst., of which Hon. Samuel Butman was president and James S. Holmes, Esq. Secretary, has nominated the Hon. SOLOMON PARSONS as candidate for re-election to the Senate. The meeting was well attended.—The Bangor Register says—

"The Jackson party talk about a great triumph in Penobscot at the elections. We are not inclined to make boasts before the performance, but if the people turn out, their triumph will be the same that it has been for the last four years, a total defeat. We can assure our friends abroad, that we have never felt, previous to any election, so strong assurance of success, as we now feel."

The following among other resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That whilst we are desirous at all times to look with candor and indulgence upon the acts of the constituted authorities of our land, we are compelled to regard with disapprobation the indiscriminate proscription of honest and faithful public servants; for the purpose of rewarding party zealots; the attempts to control and corrupt the press, by the rewards bestowed upon the editors of public papers; and the whole system of efforts to bring the patronage of the government to bear upon the freedom of elections.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the late Legislature and Council of this State, in fearlessly acting according to the will of his constituents, without heeding the dictation of an aristocratic junto, who falsely assume the name of "Republicans."

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of the

Hon. JONATHAN G. HUNTON, as the National Republican candidate for Governor, and that we will use all fair & honorable means to secure his election.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Our friends will perceive by advertizing to the Jackson paper published in this County, that an effort is made to supersede HENRY RUST, Esq. of this town in the office of County Treasurer. We express our own feelings, and we trust the feelings of a very great majority of the County, when we say, that we regret exceedingly that the rashness of any in the County should have carried them this length. Capt. Rust has held the office for a number of years to the most perfect satisfaction of every one having occasion to transact business with him. We have all of us, at all times, found him sober, accurate, attentive and accommodating. Our funds have always been safe in his hands, and at the close of every year he has been able to render a satisfactory account to a committee appointed by the Court of Sessions and has never been found indebted to the County. We ask all candid men, we care not to what political party they belong, whether a change can be desirable. We ask what we can expect or wish in a County Treasurer which we do not find in the present incumbent. But if a change were necessary, surely not such a change as the gentlemen on Paris Hill seem disposed to give us—surely not give up Henry Rust and substitute Alanson Mellen. We have no disposition to bring the follies or vices of any individual before the Public—we should much prefer that he should receive and profit by the admonitions of his friends in secret. But we feel it our duty to say to those Gentlemen, who have hastily and rashly brought up Alanson Mellen, Esq., that there do exist reasons, to which they are not strangers, which ought to exclude him from the office of County Treasurer. It must be within their knowledge, because it is known to every other intelligent man in the County, that great dissatisfaction exists, throughout the County with his remaining in the office of Register of Deeds, and that it is highly probable at the close of his present term he will have leave to retire—no political considerations will contribute to that event. We should very much condemn ourselves if we believed we were capable of being influenced by political feelings in the election of county Treasurer of County Register.

No, let his politics be what they may, but let him at all times be capable of doing business and faithful in and attentive to his office.

Our Jackson papers are pouring out their vials of wrath upon Mr. Hunton, in great profusion. Their object is to put him down, even if he were as "pure as the angels." It shows to what straits they are driven. They must, surely be upon the borders of despair, or they would not resort to such mean and contemptible abuse. If they were not labouring under a great degree of excitement and fear of defeat, if they would but calmly consult their sober reason, they would at once be convinced that this desperate and unprincipled course will not aid the object which they have in view. The experiment has been often tried. If we look back to the partisan papers of 1822, we shall find numerous publications against Judge Paris, not less scurrilous and abusive than those which have been recently published against Mr. Hunton. But the attempt to destroy his popularity and usefulness by such means proved unavailing. It will be so in relation to Mr. Hunton, whose majority will not be diminished by such base attempts to injure his reputation. The people have too many strong testimonials in his favor, to be frightened in this way. The recommendation of the Republican members of last Legislature, the resolutions passed at a meeting of National Republicans in his own town, and at the County Conventions in every County in the State, carry conviction to the minds of all candid men, of his fitness for the office of Governor, which a host of anonymous writers cannot efface. It has often been remarked that those "trees which yield the best fruit are most severely beaten with clubs."

KENNEBEC ELECTION.

At a convention of National Republicans holden Augusta on the 19th inst. Hon. SANFORD KINGSBURY, of Gardiner, Doct. EDJAH MORSE, of Mount Vernon, and ASHER HINDS, Esq. of Clinton, were nominated for the Senate. Says the Kennebec Journal—

"All the towns in the Senatorial district were represented except six, viz: Burnham, Dearborn, Freedom, Temple, Troy, and Windsor, five of them remote and thinly populated. A more respectable convention perhaps never assembled in Kennebec. By perusing the resolutions it will be seen in what light the black calumnies of the Maine Patriot and other Jackson papers were viewed by the convention. None spoke of them with more perfect abhorrence and indignation than the delegates from Readfield and the neighbouring towns where Mr. Hunton is best known."

We select the following from the resolutions passed:—

Resolved, That we entertain undiminished confidence in the integrity and ability of John Quincy Adams, Henry

Clay, Richard Rush, James Barbour, Samuel L. Southard, and William Wirt; and we believe their administration of the Government, to have been conducted with an undeviating purpose to promote the honor, prosperity and happiness of the nation—upon pure and republican principles.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with alarm and solicitude, the measures pursued by the present National Administration, during the short period it has been in power, falsifying all the pledges and promises held by its friends previous to the election—in bestowing a very large and unusual proportion of the most important public offices upon members of Congress who were zealous partisans of the successful candidate—in removing faithful and able officers against public interest and the will of the people for no other reason than to "reward" personal adherents—in recalling most of our foreign ministers for no sufficient cause, occasioning great and unnecessary expense, only to fill their places with others who had displayed uncommon zeal and activity in promoting the election of the president—in appointing so many editors and conductors of newspapers to important offices, as a reward for services rendered in the wanton abuse of the last administration and the slavish devotion to the present; thereby endeavouring to corrupt and render venal, the press, which ought to be free and pure—and in introducing numerous and unnecessary changes in the post office department contrary to the public will and interest, thereby manifesting an intention to render this extensive and important department, subservient to the will of the appointing power.

Resolved, That the unusual exercise of power by the President in removing many of the public officers, and appointing others to the vacancies thus created without the advice and consent of the Senate, at a period when no public exigency required the change, and when, if necessary, the Senate could have performed the constitutional functions with which they are clothed, is of dangerous tendency, if not authorized by the provisions of the constitution, and ought seriously to admonish us how easily ambition and arbitrary power may transcend the salutary restraints which a regard to public opinion and constitutional provisions impose.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of JONATHAN G. HUNTON, as a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, believing him to be a firm and undeviating republican, of independent and upright principles and irreproachable morals.

Resolved, That we witness with indignation and contempt, the base calumnies propagated by certain presses in this State to destroy the character and reputation of an estimable fellow-citizen, who has maintained for a quarter of a century, in an intelligent and moral society, an unblemished reputation and a spotless integrity—and we regard a cause which requires such means to sustain it, desperately weak and profligate.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

REPRESENTATIVES.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PHELPS—The great importance of choosing such men as are openly and decidedly National Republicans and friendly to the present State Administration must be obvious to every one.

We have heretofore seen how a Jackson House of Representatives can manage and last winter we had a specimen of what they will attempt and strenuously push even with a large majority against them. The little band of "forty-one" "exclusives," with John Ruggles at the head and that Compound of ignorance, impudence and profanity, the Representative from Howland, at the tail, were indefatigable in their efforts to thwart and perplex and impede the regular business of the Session.

It will therefore become the duty of the National Republicans to satisfy themselves perfectly as to the political character of those who may be selected as candidates, and I have no doubt, such an interest is now felt, in our public concerns by all that this idea will not escape due consideration.

There will probably no difficulty arise excepting in instances where towns and plantations are classed, and it becomes the turn of a different town or plantation to send this year and thereby render it necessary to select a new candidate.—The Jacksonites, no doubt will take advantage of this circumstance, and endeavour to persuade those who do not sustain them that their politics are right, already whisperings are heard among the more wily Jacksonites that they can do much. They will either tell that the candidate was an Adams man or that they do not know his politics.

You will not hastily believe them, fellow-citizens, while you believe that they would force upon you a Jacksonite under any circumstances.

ANTI-JACKSONMAN.

The effect of the vile attacks upon the private character of Mr. Hunton, has been to induce many individuals, (who have heretofore supported Judge Smith,) to declare themselves for Mr. Hunton, and

has determined still more, who were undecided before, to give a warm and strenuous support. It is extremely dangerous in a political contest for any party to adopt a course, which outrages the moral feeling of the people. And there is not an individual in society, whom it would be more dangerous to attack on the score of private character than Mr. Hutton. His course through life has been marked with all those amiable virtues, that render an individual respected as a citizen and beloved as a neighbor and friend. In the County of Kennebec, where Mr. Hutton has resided between twenty and thirty years, the gross and indecent libels upon his reputation, have been met with general burst of indignation. No man of decency undertakes to vindicate them. And we very much mistake the high minded character of the republicans of Kennebec, if their votes in September do not speak in language of tremendous rebuke to the vile assassins, who have been instigated at once to commit this outrage upon the sentiment of the people, and upon the character of their estimable fellow-citizen.—[Maine Farmer.

To show the extreme desperation, to which the opponents of Mr. Hutton are driven, it would only be necessary to copy an article from the "Maine Patriot" under the anonymous signature of "Expositor." But we know full well, that every subscriber to our paper would feel himself insulted, should we presume to introduce to his family a paper containing gross indecency of language. A paper is not merely a vehicle of political information to the father of a family, but is generally esteemed valuable, and in the light of a school book, to his children. It has been, and still will be our endeavor to admit nothing into our paper, which may not be sanctioned by propriety of language and sentiment.—The authors of "Expositor" will be demanded and exposed,—punished, according to their deserts they never can be. And we are aware, that the friends of Mr. Hutton are already on the track, not of the wretch, who might be palmed off as the writer, but of the authors of "Expositor."—[Maine Farmer.

STATE DEFAULTERS.

The following from the Records of the Governor and Council, (says the Wiscasset Citizen,) will shew whether the re-election of Amos Nichols, the Secretary of State under the old dynasty of Maine would have been for the interest of this State. By these records it appears Mr. Nichols is a State Defaulter, and yet the Argus and its echoes, the Maine Inquirer, Thomaston Register and Lincoln Intelligencer, say it was very cruel to elect any other man than this Mr. Nichols, the amiable Nichols, as the Argus terms him. But why quote these records? one of the most violent of the Jackson members of the Legislature and a leader of the party, told an Adams man at the commencement of the session, "that it would be too bad to re-elect Mr. Nichols." The Adams man expressed some surprise at such an expression from a leader of the Jackson party, who related several instances of Mr. Nichols' neglect of duty, and then observed, "his party had from delicacy towards Mr. Nichols and his friends, re-elected him the year before, although they knew his faults, but had determined never to elect him again." Now what ought the public to think of those papers that condemn the Legislature for not re-electing Mr. Nichols last winter? and yet the Lincoln Intelligencer has the effrontery to call it proscription for not re-electing this man who was not in office, for his term of office had expired! Among the host of Mr. Adams' officers there was found ONE Defaulter for 730 dollars, and he was recommended by Mr. Tazewell, Gen. Jackson's right hand man, and the leader of the Jackson party in the U. S. Senate. But to return to the case of our State defaulter—here are the records.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Council June 20, 1829. Ordered, that the Secretary of State, notify Amos Nichols, late Secretary of State, to settle with the Governor and Council, his account for warrants drawn on the Treasurer in his favor, March 7th and Oct. 11th, 1825, March 14th, 1826, March 1st, 1827 and February 23rd, 1828, for the purchase of stationery. Also for his account of the expenditure of the money he received on a warrant drawn in his favor June 23, 1827, for the purchase of books for the use of the Legislature. Also for an account of the fees received by him in the office of Secretary of State, since the 26th day of December, 1825. Also to render an account of the expenditure of money drawn by him on warrant on the Treasurer, dated June 23, 1827.—And also that he be requested to report to the Governor and Council what progress he has made in performing the duty assigned by the Governor and Council February 19, 1828, under the "Resolve relative to fines, forfeitures and bills of Costs," passed February 16, 1828.

A true copy:
Attest, EDWARD RUSSELL,
Secretary of State.

PORTLAND, June 26, 1829. I certify that I have delivered into the hand of Amos Nichols, late Secretary of State, an attested copy of the within.

TH. BAILEY.

In Council, June 29, 1829.—Referred, together with the account of A. Nichols, presented in March last, to the Committee of the whole Council.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Council, July 1, 1829.—The Committee of the whole Council to whom were referred the copy of the order of Council of the 26th day of June ultimo, directing the Secretary of State to notify A. Nichols, late Secretary, to render an account of the expenditure of certain moneys received by him for the use of the State; and the account rendered by said Nichols in March last, for stationary, Report, That it appears by the Messenger's certificate on the back of said copy that Mr. Nichols was furnished with notice of the order by giving him a copy thereof, on said 26th day of June. That said Nichols notified one of the Council yesterday, that he would meet the Committee this morning at eight o'clock, but he did not attend, and that the verbal message sent by the Governor this forenoon was answered by a promise to come this afternoon, but he has not yet appeared.

The Committee further report That said Nichols received warrants on the Treasury for the appropriations made by the Legislature for stationary, for the years 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1828, amounting to one thousand two hundred dollars, for which sum he rendered in March last an account in part, with the vouchers for the same, which we have examined; and after deducting from the sums therein charged, ten dollars and forty-one cents, paid for Pickering's and Wheaton's Reports, which belong to another appropriation, and four dollars and seventeen cents therein charged, for files, which belong to the account of the Adjutant General, the Committee find proper vouchers for the sum of \$1030 21 cents, leaving a balance in the hands of Mr. Nichols unaccounted for, of \$169 79.

The Committee further report that said Nichols received a warrant on the Treasurer, dated June 23, 1827, for \$100, being the amount of the appropriation for books for the Legislature, for that year, for which he has rendered no account. Allowing the \$10 41 cents deducted from the account for stationary, there will remain in his hands unaccounted for of the appropriation last named ninety-eight dollars, and fifty-nine cents.

The Committee further report, That said Nichols received a warrant on the Treasurer June 23, 1827, for \$50 25 to pay for five sets of Strickland's Reports, which he neglected to apply to the payment thereof; as Messrs. Carey & Co. of Philadelphia have lately written to the Governor and requested payment; the evidence of which payment is not yet furnished.

The Committee further report, That by a resolve of the Legislature passed March, 6, 1826, there was remitted to the Secretary of State the sum of \$65 64, being the amount received by him for fees in said office from May 4 to December 26, 1825, since which there appears to be no account rendered by the late Secretary, of the fees received in the office!

The Committee further report, That said A. Nichols was appointed by the Governor and Council, Feb. 19th, 1828, to perform certain services under the "Resolve relating to fines, forfeitures and bills of cost," passed February 16, 1828; which service it appears, has never been performed, neither has he made any report, as requested in the order of the 26th ultimo.

The Committee therefore recommend that the papers be put on file, and the several subjects herein mentioned, be referred to the next session of the Council. Which report on being read, was accepted by the Council, and by the Governor approved.

A true copy:
Attest—EDWARD RUSSELL,
Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT.

A Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, in a letter dated Washington, Aug. 9, says,

"General Jackson has been much indisposed. On Wednesday night, the physicians were in attendance almost the whole night, engaged in cupping him. I think there is much apprehension among some of the prominent members of the administration, lest, in one of these paroxysms, the disorder should baffle the skill of the healing physician; and in that case there would probably be more Nortonizing than we have yet witnessed."

We have, of late, opened our Southern Mail, with trembling apprehension for the health, and even the life of Gen. Jackson; and, though the violence of his disorder has abated, we still contemplate the probability of its renewal.—General Jackson, when we last saw him, was, evidently, very infirm. His health has been declining slowly, but manifestly, for thirteen years. He is now, according to the most credible accounts, sixty-four years old. He has already

received his "three warnings,"—lame-ness, blindness, and deafness. Though possessed, by nature, with an iron constitution, he has been exposed to much hardship, privation, and anxiety; to the influence of passion; and to the effect of irregularity in mode of life. He has, moreover, changed the pure air of the West for the oppressive heat of Washington; and the pursuits of war and agriculture for the sedentary habits of the closet. Their circumstances, taken in connexion with his age and his recent illness, warrant our fears. We make use of no hyperbole when we say that we should regret his demise or the prostration of his health, at this juncture, more than we did his election to the Presidency. In either of those events, the country would have much to fear from the reckless ambition of the prominent members of the dominant party.

N. E. Palladium.

STORM IN NEW-YORK.

TERRIFIC AND TEMPESTUOUS NIGHT.

The last [Friday the 14th inst.] was truly a portentous night; for in addition to one of the severest thunder storms by which our city was ever visited, a meteoric phenomenon was seen in the air, worthy of special notice. There were indications of a storm in the west before sun set; and although the moon rose full and clear, yet the evening was hazy. At 1 o'clock, however, the sky was clear and not a cloud darkened the star-literulean. Suddenly a meteor of unusual and intense brightness, shot upwards from the west, and illuminated the city with excessive light. Its body was a nubilous globe, from which depended a train of fiery particles, tapering off to a point like a cone. After traversing about twenty degrees of the horizon with prodigious swiftness, it disappeared as suddenly as it had blazed upon the sight.

This electrical phenomenon was followed at 3 o'clock, by the thunder-storm before mentioned. It was one of the most terrible convulsions of the elements that we have witnessed. The lightning blazed continually, as though the universe was in flames; and the thunder broke with prodigious and startling fury. At one time there was a continued roll of thunder of at least twenty minutes duration, broken only by perussive shocks as though the fiery bolts were bursting around us in their utmost power. The whole city was wrapped in fire, while the wind blew successive hurricanes, and the rain descended like a deluge. There seemed to be a successive of gusts, following one after another, so that as the thunder from one cloud rolled away like artillery in the distance another and yet another broke over us with unspent fury. In the midst of the whole, to add to the appalling terrors of the night, the bells rang the alarm of fire!

During the storm at about half past three o'clock, the house No. 391 Hester street corner of Mulbury, was struck by lightning, and set on fire: the lightning struck the roof on the gable end, run along to the chimney, passed through and down the same to the third story, tore of the mantelpiece, and sent it across the room, and tore up the bricks of the hearth. Mrs. Vanwinkle, sleeping in a bed-room on the same floor, was considerably injured by the shock. The fluid then deviated in its course thro' the ceiling to the second story of No. 391, tearing up the bricks of the hearth, and through the partition walls of No. 393, Hester-street. The interior of the 2nd and 3d stories of the house No. 391, were completely consumed by the fire. No. 393, Hester-street was slightly injured on the roof. The house corner of mechanic's Alley, and Lombardy-street was also slightly injured by the lightning.

From the Jersey shore, and also from Brooklyn, we learn that the storm was equally severe and terrific as in this city; and as the atmosphere seems to have been completely surcharged with electricity it has probably been extensive.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

MELANCHOLY.—On Saturday morning last about 2 o'clock, near West Quoddy Light, Mr. Daniel Irish, of Gorham, Me. a passenger on board the sch. Leadet, Capt. Wait, from Portland, put an end to his existence by jumping out of one of the cabin windows and drowning himself. The weather was calm at the time, and he was found in a few minutes after he had jumped into the water. Every effort was made that could be made to resuscitate him, but in vain. He was discovered by Capt. Wait, and others, to be in a deranged state of mind shortly after leaving Portland, by attempting to jump overboard when on deck, and was then confined to the cabin, but eluded the watch that was set over him. Mr. Irish was a man of much respectability, of about 40 years of age, and has left a wife with several children to lament his untimely end.—[Eastport Sentinel.

WHITE MOUNTAIN.—A writer in the Commercial Gazette speaks of a newly discovered Lead Mine, or rather Silver mine at Eaton, but two or three miles off the direct route from Concord N. H. to the White Mountains; and recommends travellers in that direction to visit

it. A shaft has been sunk into the mine 50 feet below the surface, and a horizontal drift or excavation, running from the bottom about 50 feet more, has been made. The ore already raised, amounts to several hundred tons, the expense obtaining which does not exceed three or four thousand dollars; and from several analyses of different kinds of the ore there were found to be from 90 to 100 ounces of pure silver to the ton.—One analysis or assay gave 200 ounces to the ton.

It is understood to be principally owned by a company of gentlemen in Boston and Baltimore, the whole under the direction of Col. Amos Binney.

Boston Traveller.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—A fire broke out a little before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the distillery in Union street, belonging to Mr. Tuffs, and occupied by French & Holmes. The building with a considerable stock of molasses & rum was entirely destroyed, and several adjoining buildings were considerably injured. The building was insured to the amount of \$2000. The origin of the fire is not accounted for. There was some suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary, but we do not learn that there is much ground for suspicion, except that it is not otherwise accounted for.

ANOTHER.—Last Thursday evening, just after nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the new brick four story crockery ware store of Newman & Milne, 32, Union-street, which was destroyed, with its contents. Loss about \$11,000.

LAW SCHOOL AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—We are informed that the inauguration of Judge Story, and Mr. Ashmun, as Professors of the Law School of Harvard University, is appointed to take place on the 25th inst. the day before Commencement, and that the course of instruction and of Law Lectures is to begin immediately after Commencement.

THUNDER STORM.—In a thunder storm on Sunday last, [9th inst.] a barn belonging to Jabez Bradbury, in Buxton, was struck by lightning and with the house adjoining, consumed. Two children of Mrs. Hanson were much hurt by the lightning; many trees and fences were thrown down and a great deal of glass was broken in Saco.

One thousand ninety-eight emigrants arrived at Quebec during the second week in last month. With the exception of thirty, all were Irish.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The National Republican Convention in Cumberland on the 19th, was very numerous and highly respectable. The Portland Advertiser assures us that the convention separated under a firm conviction that proper exertion would carry dismay into the Jackson Ranks in Cumberland, in September next.

DIED.

In Cambridge, John Appleton, Esq. formerly American Consul at Calais, aged 74.

FOR SALE.

8 Yoke of OXEN from 6 to 8 years old measuring from 6 1-2 feet to 6 feet 10 inches, which will be sold for cash or approved credit from 2 to 6 months.

JOHN DANIELS, Jr. 3w 8

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each. T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

LOOK HERE!

21 29 52 47 59 53 43 36 9 WERE the drawn ballots in the second class of Maine State Lottery, new series. Some very handsome prizes were sold at BARTON'S.—There is another scheme precisely like the last containing twenty prizes of \$1000 each, price only \$4 for wholes, \$1 for quarters. Call or send to BARTON'S, if you mean to draw a prize. Norway, Aug. 17. 3w 8

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 30.

At Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

35 Packages this day received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY. June 26.

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland June 23.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,

MASON KNAPEN,

Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.—My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

*The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 24. eonly 43

STOCKS.

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered, &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows, just received and for sale cheap, by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, OR, LIQUID OPODEDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings; for asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

For wholesale and retail by ASA BARTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

—ALSO—

By the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hollowell—George Cee, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—Chas. A. Lowell, Ellsworth—and most of the Apothecaries and Grocers in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. Norway, Jan. 22. eonly 38

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

JUST Published and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR.

by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fighting are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents. ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 13.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 23.

POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

REFLECTIONS ON THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF A BELOVED MOTHER.

Not waning moons, or quickly circling suns,
Nor all the changing scenes of busy time,
Blest Mother, can cause me to forget thee.
Though with revolving years, I have passed
Through cares, and sorrows, and have had my
share

Of life's embitter'd joys, thy lov'd image
Fades not from my view, but in mem'ry's eye
Is fresh, grac'd with love, and fair as ever,

Thy tender care of helpless infancy,
And still increasing care o'er heedless youth—
Thy kind concern to lead my early mind
To love of virtue, to walk in wisdom's
Pleasant way; thy oft repeated counsels,
Mild reproofs, thy smiles of approbation,
Thy gentle patience with my waywardness,
Are still remember'd, still fondly cherish'd
With gratitude and love—dearest Mother.

Nor cease thy care, or kind solicitude
As ripen years advanced, in thee, I found
A counsellor, companion, friend sincere:
To see me happy, how thy heart rejoiced,
Yet gently caution'd—“clinging not too close
To sublimary joys, earth's choicest comforts
Die, frail as sweet, evanescent as fair.
Not so the joys which Jesus gives his friends,
The more we seek and love, more sweet they
seem,

The more enjoy'd, they brighter, fairer bloom;
Make these your choice, and be forever blest.”
My cares and sorrows too, thou felt'st thine,
With ready hand and willing heart, thou sought
Each care to lighten, and each toil to share;
Kindness and love in all thy actions shone,
Thy words instructive, pious, and discreet:
The dear companion, Mother, all combin'd—
How richly was I blest with such a friend,
Yet whilst possess'd, not valued at its worth;
A pious parent's worth, alas, too few
Will justly prize, or value as they ought!
Much have I felt thy loss, and feel it still,
Yet would not wish thee from thy blest abode;
But still bless the power that gave thee grace
To finish well thy course, and die in peace;
But fondly mem'ry ever loves to dwell,
On worth like thine, a Mother lov'd so well.
August 12th.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

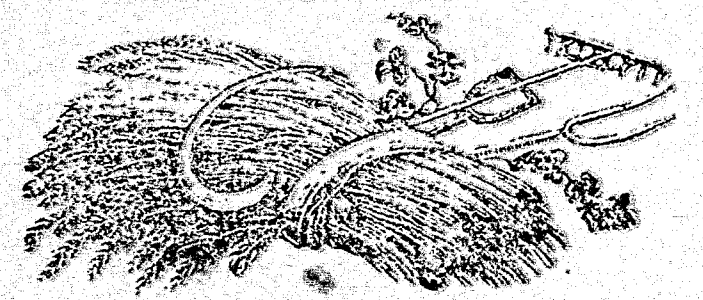
O! woman's love is a holy light,
And when 'tis kindled ne'er can die;
It lives,—though treachery and slight,
To quench the constant flame, may try.

Like ivy, where it grows, 'tis seen
To bear an everlasting green;
Like ivy too, 'tis found to cling
Too often round a worthless thing.

Oh! woman's love—at times it may
Seem cold or clouded, but it burns
With true undeviating ray,
Nor ever from its idol turns.

Its sweetest place on which to rest,
A constant and confiding breast,
Its joy to meet—its death to part—
Its sepulchre, a broken heart.

AGRICULTURE-UTILITY.



[From the Maine Farmer.]

FARMING—NO. 1.

MANURE.—The success of agricultural pursuits—the success of farmers in dividually depends in a great measure upon the quantity and quality of manure, that can annually be applied to the soil. Something depends, however, upon its skillful application, as well as upon the quantity and fertilizing properties; but no knowledge or industry can make up for the want of it. Manure is emphatically the farmers capital, and he can no more expect to thrive without it, than could the Trader, the Merchant, or the Banker. The Banker, the Merchant, or the Trader, who sets up in business without capital, must keep his operations within a narrow compass—he is able to make great personal exertions, to use the strictest economy, and be satisfied with a very slow progress, or be ultimately ruined; and it is just so with the Farmer, who undertakes to thrive by farming without Manure, he will work hard, fare hard, and will die poor. The first question then should be, with every Farmer, “how can I best increase my stock of Manure?” This question does not admit of an answer of universal application, but must be solved by each individual to suit his own circumstances and the situation of his farm.

The following method, practised by Mr. Daniel Putnam of Danvers, and communicated by him to the Committee on Farms, appointed by the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, in 1828, we particularly recommend to the consideration, and to the imitation of Farmers. If the experience of Mr. Putnam has not deceived him—if he has been able to add 50 per cent to the value of his manure, and we have not the least doubt of the fact, he is more than remunerated for the expense of preparation in a single year. He informs us that his usual stock consists of 8 Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen, 1 Horse and from 3 to 6 Swine. The proceeds of his Dairy amounted to \$322.94. Will any person in this county furnish a statement

of his manner of farming to be published in the Maine Farmer, for the benefit of brother Farmers? A FARMER.

MR. PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

“About ten years since (in 1818) I erected the building in which my swine are kept. It is at the foot of a small knoll of gradual descent; into this knoll I dug, making thus a yard for the hogs; the bottom of which descends from the house, and is about two feet lower on the side farthest from the house than at that one adjoining it. The bottom of this yard is paved with small stones; the ends are some inches higher than the middle; it is water tight. The yard is about 28 feet long and 20 wide—by the bank formed when digging the yard, is a wall about 5 feet high—along the top of which is a stick of timber bolted to the stones forming the wall. The surface of the ground ascends but little from the top of this bank; it is convenient going up to it with a cart; backing the wheels down to the timber, and tipping the contents directly into the hog yard. During the summer months I put in meadow hay, top soil and other materials. The rain keeps it sufficiently moist; and I always think it expedient to put no more materials for manure into the yard at a time, than the hogs will be likely to turn over and thoroughly impregnate with fertilizing properties. The manure procured by these means I take out only in the spring, and use it for planting.

During the months of June and July my cows lie at night in the barn yard, upon the droppings from the cattle during the winter, the refuse of their fodder, meadow mud, top soil, and whatever materials is found upon the farm suitable for the purpose. The yard descends from the barn, and at the lower side of it is a basin, into which, about the first of August, all the manure in the yard is collected—there it remains till November, when it is spread from the cart on the grass land, for a top dressing. From the first of August to the first of June (ten months in the year) my cattle are kept in the barn during the night. Under them is a cellar, dug in 1820, having a plank floor laid in clay, which prevents the urine from soaking into the ground. The manure from them is daily put into this cellar, and nearly all the urine is retained among it. In August, I usually put my store pigs in upon this manure, and throw in from week to week, mud, soil, &c. This I continue to do till about the first of November. About the last of this month I remove the pigs, and take the manure from the cellar, spreading sometimes a part of it upon low grass land, but the most of it I use for planting. This is put into as compact heaps as can conveniently be formed, in the fields near the ground I intend to plant the ensuing year. This manure is very strong. After the cellar is cleared I cover the bottom of it with top soil six or eight inches deep—close the cellar—and put into it all the droppings of the cattle while in the barn during the winter. This is taken out in the spring and the most of it put upon those heaps in the fields which were placed there in the fall. The manure from the hog yard is put upon this, and then the heaps are thrown over, and the three different kinds mixed; in this state I put the manure into the hills under my corn. Some years a part of the manure taken from the barn cellar in the spring is spread upon the ground which I sow. When I plant land newly broken up I put all the manure in the hill—when old ground, I spread a part of it and plough it in—thinking that thus I get as good a crop of corn, and better crops from the land the following year.

By the means I have provided during the last ten years for making manure, I think that what I now obtain is better (quantity and quality both considered) than it formerly was by more than 50 per cent.

The greatest improvement has been that of keeping the cows in the barn during the months of August, September, and October, and letting the pigs into the cellar upon their droppings. The manure I now make during those months is, I think, better by 100 per cent, than what I formerly made during the same months.”

[From the New England Farmer.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FARMERS.

Having lived to the age of 70 years and upwards, and having been the greater part of that time a practical farmer, and by attentive observation having acquired some valuable information with which the great body of farmers are wholly unacquainted, the subscriber is impressed with a belief that the following remarks relative to the raising of Fruit Trees and clearing New Land, may be useful to the rising generation and to posterity.

I was born at Taunton, Bristol county, Mass. in the year 1750. In the spring of the year 1772, I came into the District of Maine, and took up a lot of land at a place then called Sylvester, now Turner, in the County of Oxford, and was one of the five first settlers. I fell five acres of trees, and prepared them for burning; in the autumn following it appeared on examination that a part of them had begun to decay, the

sap being considerably rotten, while others in the same piece and of the same kind of wood were perfectly sound. This was a mystery, which at that time I could not explain or understand. It seemed to be important to ascertain the cause, inasmuch as where trees were sap rotten I had an excellent burn, and where sound it was with difficulty that the fire could be made to run; and it is from observation and repeated experiments that I am now able to explain, to the satisfaction of any rational man, what I once thought to be an inexplicable mystery.

It is a truth that the Moon operates upon this earth and every thing that grows upon it much more powerfully than is generally imagined. It is also true that the effects of her operation vary regularly as she passes through her orbit or monthly course. Timber cut in the wane of the moon will be much more durable than it would be if cut between the new and full moon. Her operations are so great and so different in the various parts of her orbit, that cutting one tree three hours before the new moon, and another six hours afterwards, and preserving them one year a very striking difference in the soundness of them will be discovered. If I had known as much at the age of 22 years as I now do; relative to the subject, I am confident it would have benefited me more than a thousand dollars, particularly in clearing hard wood land, and in getting durable timber for buildings of all kinds, and for sleds, carts, &c.

When a man is about to clear a piece of land around which he is calculating to make a log fence, he will find it much to his advantage to cut the trees around the piece in the wane of the moon, and if possible during the last quarter, but the remainder should be cut after the change. I have also found by experience, that fruit trees set out in the wane of the moon, and particularly on the last day of the last quarter, are more likely to live and be flourishing than when set out at any other time. Pruning should be attended to when the moon is in that situation, because the sap is then in such a state of circulation that wounds at the time will always heal without materially injuring the tree; but trees that are wounded between the new and full moon are liable to bleed, as it were, turn black, and frequently die. I would advise farmers who wish to have flourishing and profitable orchards, to pay particular attention to them in the month of May, annually, a day or two before the new moon. I have proved by experience, for ten years in succession, that an apple tree limb or graft, cut off in May, about three hours before the moon changes, and carefully set out, will do well. On mentioning this circumstance at a certain time to Deacon Chase, he said it made him think of one Hancock of Martha's Vineyard, who was in the habit, at that season of the year, of going to his nursery and cutting off the small trees within about an inch of the ground, and grafting the stumps, and setting out the tops in other places. In one year from that time the tops took root so as to be in good order for grafting, which he was wont to cut off, graft and set out as before. I inquired of the deacon whether he was particular in grafting with good fruit, and kept the secret to himself. The deacon thought it strange he should be supposed to be careless as to the kind of fruit with which he grafted, and should be private about it; but I, being a Yankee, guessed he meant to get his living by it.

My mode of grafting is different from that which is generally practised. I do not split the stumps, but take a graft of the common size, cut one side of it in the form of a wedge, as if it were to be put into the stump, taking care to cut the wood part considerably more than half off, and from the other side take off the bark only; making a square joint; in this situation I put the graft into the stump between the wood and the bark, thus giving, as will be perceived, a free opportunity for the sap to circulate. I then cover the stump with common earth several inches deep, in the form of a cone, in order to have it shed rain, letting the top of the scion extend above the cone about two thirds of its length. I consider this a valuable improvement in the art of grafting.

I have forget the time to stick limbs into the ground, but I believe it is three hours before the full of the moon, or three hours after; yet as I am not certain I would recommend that a limb be stuck into the ground every day of the moon, in order to ascertain the fact by experiment. I have raised apples these 13 years by taking limbs from a grafted tree and sticking them into the green sward, where they found roots sufficient for growth and support.

When you wish to procure durable timber, fall your trees in the longest days in June and July, the day before the change of the moon; if you fall trees that you want should rot as quick as possible, fall them in April, that being decidedly the best in the year, and the first quarter is better than the last quarter after the change. The first day after the change is the best to cause the timber to rot quick; after this every succeeding day is less favorable to the

prospect of rotting, even up to the full. The last day before the full it will not rot much faster than the first day after the full. Timber cut in the wane of the moon will grow from the last day after the wane up to the full. March is full as good as May, and a great deal better than June, for the purpose last mentioned. DANIEL STAPLES.

VERMIN WHICH INFEST SWINE.

Mr. Joseph W. Ballard, of Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, directs, in cases where hogs are infested with vermin, to take “a little tar, and grease of any kind sufficient to make the tar quite thin, then pour it over the hogs, when fed, sufficiently so as to have them quite smeared with the tar; this may be repeated often in summer and fall, as I conceived it an excellent thing for the health of the hogs—or in good weather you may give to each hog a small table spoonful of sulphur in their food, or in damp weather have them well sprinkled with strong wood ashes; either of these remedies will prevent or destroy the vermin.” [American Farmer.]

Numerous experiments have been made to test the efficacy of chloride of lime, recommended in the Journal of Science, in removing mephitic gasses. It has proved uniformly successful in purifying the air of sinks, gutters, drains, &c.: it is equally serviceable in counteracting the miasma or noxious effluvia of sick rooms.

Foul butter tubs may be thoroughly cleansed by filling them with bran and water to ferment therein.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS'! At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia SHAWLS; splendid assortment of fancy Hdks; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirtings, at 8 and 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings & 9; Copperplates patch cols 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts; and 1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch Gingham 7 | 8 wide 25 cents; belt Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, and 1s; Thibet Hdks, 3s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't Muslins 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction.—A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woollen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices. WILLIAM D. LITTLE. Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE: 3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols, 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces, 1 Elegant Sword, 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses, Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap. Portland, June 23.

GROCKERY WARE. E. WHITMAN.

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS “Lupin's best” scarlet, blk and white long and square Merino SHAWLS, with worsted borders. —ALSO— Elegant white 4-4 and 6-4 Thibet Shawls, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row. Portland, May 26.

PLoughs! PLoughs! J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's “New-York improved patent Ploughs.” J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's. Portland, Dec. 30. t36

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5-4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row. Portland, May 26.

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantages is to be found in the use of the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE. This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scurry in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white.—Paice 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in 1 hour's application, and no danger from taking cold by using DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this troublesome disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or children at the breast.

[Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.) * * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. * * A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. August 4. 64w

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recommended as INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

DR. MITCHELL'S CORN PLASTER.

Price thirty seven and a half cents per box. THIS article is an infallible remedy for Corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than four thousand persons persons have proved it, since September 26, 1828.

DR. GALEN'S Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS

It is a fact well known, that these Pills will cure the worst cases of the Dyspepsia; for the patients of some Physicians have recently taken them, who acknowledged that these Pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous.—These Pills will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system. A new supply of these invaluable Pills have recently been put into the hands of all the druggists. * * For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to Leader Dam, Boston, for any of the above medicines punctually attended to. Norway, Aug. 11. 3w 7

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE & STORE TO LET.

The Subscriber wishing to close his business at Craigie's Mills, (Oxford,) offers his whole Stock of well selected Goods, on very reasonable terms to any persons who wish to purchase the same and give good security.



ALSO, his STORE to Let, which is a first rate Stand for any term of years. And hereby gives notice to all indebted to him either by note or account over one years standing that unless they are paid or good security given by the first of November next, they will be left with an attorney for collection. WINTHROP B. NORTON. July 28, 1829. 46

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burtins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hdks; blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.